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WEDNESDAY : : : October 6th.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Assembly yesterday occupied the working hours of the day in debate on two propositions, which might have been disposed of very easily but for the persistence of one or two members. Early in the day Mr. Hayselden proposed a resolution to permit him to introduce a bill to amend the Internal Tax Law, but it was opposed "tooth and nail" by Mr. Thurston and others. Hours were wasted discussing the possible provisions of the bill about to be introduced; and Mr. Thurston took advantage of the phenomenal good nature of the President to set his ruling at defiance and continue his time-killing speech.

But perhaps something should be said regarding the speech which Mr. Thurston addressed to the "assembled wisdom of the nation." He assumed that the member for Honolulu proposed to introduce a bill which would increase the taxation one-fourth of one percent. This he said was equivalent to an increase of 23 1/2 per cent; how he arrived at this result is of course a secret to himself, but that he did so is undoubted, because his entire speech thereon was based upon this calculation. He spoke briefly in English, and at great length in Hawaiian, to impress upon the House the enormity of the tax proposal which Mr. Hayselden had in reserve for the country. A more audacious and impudent attempt to impose upon the native members could not well be imagined.

Said this legislator, who is supposed to be an authority on the subject, seventy-five cents taxation on one hundred dollars valuation in the Hawaiian Islands is equal to three per cent in the United States or any other country—i. e., three-quarters of one per cent is equal to three per cent—and therefore an increase of one-quarter per cent on a valuation of \$100 is equal to over one-third of three per cent on that amount; so that in point of fact the increase contemplated was not a fraction of one per cent but thirty-three and one-third per cent. But property owners do not pay three per cent taxation on the assessed value in this country, and the increase of taxation, if any, is to be calculated upon the actual and not the assumed amount. Mr. Thurston made an exceedingly lame argument therefore, and a very questionable presentation of his methods of computing percentages. It was intended to impose upon the native members, but it had not the desired effect. He failed of his object, and certainly did not add to the respect in which his judgment and honesty are held.

Let us say right here, that from the beginning to the end of his speech, Mr. Thurston was attempting to mislead the Legislature and conceal the facts. Moreover, he is ignorant of the lesson taught by the statistics of revenue and taxation based upon population; and furthermore, he should have known that these three are not the only factors in the fiscal and economic problem upon which he spoke so oratorically. And while we say this of Mr. Thurston and his methods, let it be clearly understood that we are not endorsing the entire fiscal policy of this country; but as matters now stand there is nothing for it but to increase the revenue to meet the growing wants from available sources of income. If a manly and honest stand were made on behalf of the taxpayers we should be the first to recognize the cogency of the arguments, but when a dishonest and misleading fight is made to protect taxshirkers, we have no word of sympathy or encouragement.

The bill to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges was made the first order of the day, after a sharp fight by Messrs. Thurston and Dole against it. Mr. Dole was the Chairman of the select committee to which the bill had been referred, but having left it for about a month in his desk without action, he protested that the session was too far advanced to give it due consideration. Of course this transparent subterfuge was easily seen through, and the Legislature ordered the bill to be proceeded with. It then transpired that the committee, Mr. Dole included, was unanimous in the demand that there should be a change in the organization of the Supreme Court, which would guarantee an independent and impartial Appellate Court. Mr. Dole was prepared to deprive the inhabitants of this Kingdom of the virtual right of appeal for at least two years, and a possible four years, by urging a constitutional amendment, while the bill introduced by Mr. Kaula went to the root of the evil and guaranteed redress of this almost intolerable grievance.

Let us say here, however, that there

was much force and reason in the speeches of Messrs. Thurston and Dole on this question, their action however, being entirely against the policy of their arguments. No stronger condemnation of the present system could well be pronounced than what fell from the lips of the two gentlemen named. They failed to grasp the point, however, that the personnel of the supreme judiciary is not in question. It seemed as if their consideration for the feelings and personal interests of the present incumbents entirely overshadowed their sympathy for the people, to whom the existing judicial system is a practical denial of justice.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BICKERTON.

SATURDAY, October 2d.

There were four cases of drunkenness—Heela, Hollinger and Oxley were each fined in the sum of \$6, and Paona was committed to ten days' detention. Costs, \$1.

Akamu and Le Man were each fined \$10 and \$10 costs for being a common nuisance by obstructing the street.

Ah Kai, for having opium in his possession, was fined \$50 and \$10 costs.

Thomas Keefe, on a charge of violating the express rules, was admonished and discharged; and Chin Quai Sen was committed to the Supreme Court.

Hookamaha was fined \$7 and \$3 30 costs for striking Kauni on the nose, the provocation being that he had allowed a barrel to roll against him on the wharf.

CIVIL CASES.

Wilder Steamship Company vs. Kamuela, Kaula, Naanao and William Jackson, deserting contract service. The case against the first named defendant was settled out of Court. The others pleaded guilty and were ordered to return. Costs, \$3 10 each.

Wai Sing vs. Sam Hop & Co., action on note for \$110. Messrs. Kinney & Peterson for plaintiffs. Note admitted. Judgment for plaintiff with interest and costs, \$134 25.

Ching Duck vs. Sam Hop Hin, assumpsit for three notes, \$200. Messrs. Ashford & Ashford for plaintiffs. Judgment confessed, with costs, \$217 50.

Chung Sing vs. the same. Assumpsit for note, \$130. Judgment confessed, with costs, \$146 80.

J. T. Waterhouse vs. Conchee and Ah Hung. Assumpsit for \$145 55. No appearance for defendants; Mr. Peterson for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, \$169 05.

H. S. Tregloan vs. Wm. Holt. Assumpsit for \$47 99. Messrs. Kinney & Peterson for defendant; Messrs. Ashford & Ashford for plaintiff. Plea of general issue.

Hyman Bros. vs. Ho Yuck. Continued from 1st instant and settled out of Court. Costs, \$5 00.

MONDAY, October 4th.
Fifteen persons were brought up for drunkenness. E. Edwards, an old offender, was sentenced to fifteen days and costs, the others being each mulcted in \$6. Their names were Kapou, Fred Garsh, Keoki, Kaanaana, H. Wick, Helea, Antone Praler, H. Eckharson, Joe King, Wm. Mardrage, M. Theodore, P. McGuire, Jose Kintall and Bengoe Ignatius.

Hebara pleaded guilty to violating the express rules, and was fined \$6, his license being cancelled. Augustine Mederis was fined \$6 for a similar offense.

Manual Traves forfeited \$10 for furious driving.

Hing Kee pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Ah Hing, and was remanded to the 5th instant.

Aaron Tallet, a lad from the Reformatory School, was charged with the larceny of some sleeve links, the property of Capt. Hayley.

Kolaina and Palaholo, for practicing medicine without a license were each fined \$15 and \$3 costs.

Ah Sem, Ah Sing, Won Sem, Ah You and Ah Hung were charged with violating the Sabbath. Nolle pro. entered in the case of the last named. The others were fined \$4 and \$1 costs each.

Abdul Mahomet, for preventing justice by attempting to rescue Ben Ignatius while in custody, was fined \$15 and \$10 costs.

Jim Crow, Dick and Ah Fat were severally charged with selling liquor without a license, and were remanded.

TUESDAY, October 5th.
Hoopi, Akamai, Peterson and O. Schlessen each paid \$6 for over-indulgence in liquor; Kauhini, \$11, and Kaula, \$2.

L. Adler, a boy twelve years of age, pleaded guilty to assault and battery on L. Parmenter. Sentence suspended.

John Cruise was charged with disorderly conduct, in using profane and disgusting language. He pleaded not guilty, but was sentenced to twelve days' hard labor. Costs, \$3 20.

Geo. Baker, a cab driver, was charged with furious and heedless driving, but inasmuch as the officer gave the wrong number of the cab, the prosecution broke down.

Kamala, for carrying two passengers in excess of the number allowed by license, was fined \$4 and \$5 costs.

Edward Langley and Alex. Arthur were brought up on remand for heedless driving, having knocked down an old lady on Punchbowl street. Arthur was discharged, and Langley was fined \$15 and \$10 costs.

Che Ong and Ah San, who had been arrested the previous evening for having opium unlawfully in their possession, pleaded not guilty. When the officer entered the room in which they were, something was thrown out of the window, but the fumes were very noticeable and the tins containing the drug were seized. Fined \$50, \$10 costs and 20 days' hard labor each.

Hing Lee, on remand for assault and battery, was fined \$4 and \$10 costs.

Custom House Returns.

We have been permitted by His Excellency the Minister of Finance to publish the report of the Collector General of Customs for the quarter ended September 30, 1886. This most interesting and valuable report is printed hereunder.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,
Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 5, 1886.
His Excellency Paul P. Kanoa, Minister of Finance—Sir: I have the pleasure to present herewith our usual quarterly statement of our domestic reports for the three months ended September 30th.

Tables are also presented, one comparing nine months, 1886, with nine months, 1885, and one showing the value of domestic exports and the nationality of the vessels carrying the same from the Hawaiian Islands. A glance at this table will show that the American vessels do by far the larger portion of our exports.

The amount of sugar exported for the period of nine months of the present year is unprecedented in the history of this country, and a comparison with the same period of 1885 shows the large increase of twenty-six thousand tons. The total export of this commodity for the twelve months, 1885, amounted to eighty-five thousand tons, while for the past nine months of the present year it reached one hundred and one thousand tons, exceeding the former amount by sixteen thousand tons.

In all of the other articles of export, save in a few cases, a better showing is indicated than formerly.

With high esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

J. S. M. KAPENA,

Collector General.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.									
ARTICLES.	HONOLULU.		KAILUA.		HILA.		TOTAL AT ALL PORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar, pounds.	53,863,381	\$1,622,117 17	4,010,020	\$128,699 80	887,650	\$26,979 39	41,851,051	\$1,287,816 36	
Coconut husks, pounds.	12,662,999	25,606 72	785	3,410 76	135	428 92	12,664,919	29,446 40	
Coconut shells, pounds.	1,566,482	46 86					1,566,482	46 86	
Coconut meal, pounds.	27,500	4,882 46					27,500	4,882 46	
Coconut cake, pounds.	1,225	258 50					1,225	258 50	
Coconut oil, pounds.	605	104 86					605	104 86	
Coconut bran, pounds.		4,729 00				80 10		4,809 10	
Total value.		\$1,774,661 65		\$132,110 56		\$27,488 49		\$1,934,260 70	